

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 37.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £1,420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE £1,230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £1,288,936.17
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, and
April, 1881. £3,938,936.17

DIRECTORS:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. DISCKWISS, Esq., F. D. HUTCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED) £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLAISE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Underwritten, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD,
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS" Praya East, with immediate
possession.

Apply to
J. M. GURDES,
33, WELLINGTON-STREET,
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS \$22 per Case.
PINTS \$23 per Case.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed
under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY DOLED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

E. C. A. SILVA AND CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
"EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMAH."
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN
ORIZA ORPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

&c. &c. &c.
ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c. &c. &c.
E. C. A. SILVA & Co.,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PERHO,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

STRAWBERRIES (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIS DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVES in Oil.

CAVILAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH SIGNET BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PISSAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE

L I Q U E U R S

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY

FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST.

The following ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS.—The Prices quoted are

the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, and the Prices of the

Illustrated News (in-) The World £7.00

cluding Nmas and all £12.00

St. James Budget £11.00

Whitcomb Review £11.00

The Mail, 3 times a week £15.00

The Safe delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in

case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China

Express," the Subscription for which is £15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information

upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of

giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places. [12]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-

men of Hongkong and Visitors that he

has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent

Assistants who are always in attendance, he

guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its

branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-

celled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting 50 Cents.

Shampooing 25 Cents.

Shaving 25 Cents.

Trimming Beards 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED

RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his

GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-

tion ever produced for promoting the growth

of the hair. The basis of this compound is

made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-

pine Islands never use anything else for

washing their hair; they are never found bald,

and it is quite common to see the females with

hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using

this shampoo Wash as directed, you will

NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public

entirely confident that by its restorative

properties it will without fail arrest decaying

hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,

and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not

contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling

properties it allays the itching and fever of the

scalp, which is the great cause of people losing

their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to

put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to

ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any

length of time in any climate. [52]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-

NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,

WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-

PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and

ADVERTISERS generally are informed that

arrangements have now been completed to issue

in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted in the

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL EXPRESS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong

Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of

THREE HUNDRED COPIES,

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention

of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages

offered by this journal as a General Advertising

Medium, and the support of the Mercantile com-

munity and the public generally is respectfully

solicited.

EXPRESSES FOR CONTRACT

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE ISSUED WEEKLY.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS, AND

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Veiglander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND STYLGASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [10]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

UNMAKERS AND AMUNITION

DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of

every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at

moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always

on hand. [28]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [2]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,

GAS FITTERS, &c., &c., have

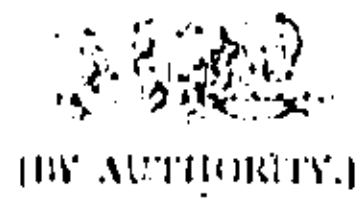
REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No.

6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for

Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY
TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882.
PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at
the office of this paper, and will contain a Direc-
tory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia
comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settle-
ments, and the Northern Ports, including For-
mosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan;
the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of
Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.
The work will also contain the Principal Treaties
between European countries and the United
States and the countries East of the Straits,
together with conditions of Trade, and the Port,
Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for
the Ports of China and Japan; and a description
of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics
taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime
Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-
porations have been applied to for information,
and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers,
Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other
Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to
ensure correctness upon forms sent for that
purpose. The Naval and Military portions have
been taken from the latest published official lists
and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains
have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
a perfectly reliable *guide mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG
LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it
may circulate extensively outside this Colony,
be published at a Popular Price, and can be
ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordi-
nary advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong, or any other part
of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE TREATIES WITH CHINA,
JAPAN, & SAMOEA.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE
TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND
JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
TRADE STATISTICS FROM
OFFICIAL SOURCES.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH
CHINA & JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL BE FURNISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR,
AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS
OF THE TREATY PORTS OF
CHINA & JAPAN.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS
serving in the China Command,
which has been revised at Headquarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL
OFFICERS ON THE CHINA
STATION.

Including the most recent appointments

and local changes, corrected at

Head-Quarters.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
HAS BEEN
LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS
BETWEEN
SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
IS PUBLISHED AT
TWO DOLLARS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS IN THE EAST.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
WILL CONTAIN
THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS.

OFFICE, 6, PEDDARS HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIP MEDICINE CHESTS REPLIED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,
FANCHOW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications should be addressed
to "The Editor," and should be sent to the
Editorial Office, not to the Publisher's Office.
All communications should be sent to the
Editorial Office, not to the Publisher's Office.
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Editorial Office, not to the Publisher's Office.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882.

As we go to press, the Peninsular and
Oriental Steam Navigation Company's
mail steamer *Cathay* is leaving the harbour
homeward bound, having on board H.E.
Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Gov-
ernor of Hongkong, who goes to England
on a well-earned holiday. His Excellency's
leave of absence will not extend over six
months, so that in all human probability
he will return to the Colony early in
October. For the past five years Gov-
ernor Hennessy has worked hard and
conscientiously in the best interests of this
Colony, and notwithstanding the unceasing
opposition he has had to contend against
almost from the date of his arrival here,
the undeniable results of his policy con-
clusively prove that he has worked suc-
cessfully. It is much to be regretted that
the members of the foreign community
should have permitted His Excellency to
leave Murray Wharf this afternoon without
mustered in stronger force to wish the
departing Governor a safe and pleasant
voyage; however, a fair number of Eng-
lish residents paid Sir John Pope Hennessy
the respect due to his exalted position, and
the demonstrations by the representatives
of the Chinese commercial and general
community must have been especially
gratifying.

For perfectly well understood reasons
Governor Hennessy has not been a social
success in Hongkong. Although one of the
most courteous and well bred gentlemen
in existence, and gifted with conversa-
tional powers of an attractive character
rarely met with in these modern days even
amongst his own accomplished country-
men, he utterly failed to win favour with
the *élite* of our colonial society. His Ex-
cellency's ideas of social equality found no
responsive echo in the bosoms of the com-
mercial magnates of Hongkong. The Gov-
ernor's utter indifference to the views or
opinions of a self constituted autocracy,
whose absurd claims, as matters of pre-
scriptive right sanctioned by social status and
old custom, to certain exclusive commercial
privileges and advantages, were ignored in
the interests of Her Majesty's Govern-
ment and the general public, and caused a
bitter feeling to be engendered against
the ruler who was neither to be cajoled or
coerced into sanctioning irregularities and
abuses. Sir John Pope Hennessy was the
very antithesis of his recent predecessors
at Government House. He was no holiday
Governor of a type quite common in our
local history; no quiet, harmless gentleman
whose greatest desire was to be left at
peace to draw his salary and leave his work
in the hands of his subordinates; but a
thoroughly earnest and conscientious legis-
lator, who brought a varied experience
acquired in many lands to the performance
of his high and important duties. This is
not the fitting time to review at length the
events of Sir John Pope Hennessy's gov-
ernership, as, judging from past prece-
dents—in 1872 Sir Richard McDonnell
returned from leave of absence to
serve the remaining three months of his
term—his return to complete his full time
of six years appears almost a matter of
certainty; but we consider it a suitable op-
portunity for acknowledging his eminent
services, and of assuring him that al-
though he may have many opponents
in Hongkong, he has also numerous

friends and supporters who honor him
for his steadfast loyalty to the principles
of Government he has ever professed and
practised, who respect him for the thor-
oughly conscientious work he has done in
almost every department of the public ser-
vice solely for the benefit of the community,
who wish him success and prosperity
wherever his future may be cast, and who
will heartily welcome him should Her Ma-
jesty's Government send him back to Hong-
kong for a second term.

Shopkeepers in the Colony will have to
be on their guard against a gang of
swindlers who have lately been very busy
obtaining goods under false pretences by
means of forged orders. We were greatly
surprised yesterday morning on receiving
a note from a well known Queen's Road
store, requesting us in the event of our
not requiring the umbrella and boots
sent on approval, to kindly return the same
at our earliest convenience. As we knew
nothing either of the "umbrella or boots"
we publicly solicited further particulars.
In reply, the firm referred to forwarded us
an explanatory letter, and a couple of
enclosures purporting to be orders for the
articles mentioned above, and signed with
the name of the Editor of this journal. It
appears that a coolie called at the establish-
ment of Mrs. J. E. Rose, Queen's Road,
and presented a chit couched in the follow-
ing graceful language:—

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.
Dear Mrs. Rose:—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and in reply
to inform you that the umbrella and boots have been
sent on approval, and will be returned at your earliest
convenience.

The handwriting of this note is hardly what
one would look for from a practised pen-
man, in fact it appears as if a spider had
been let loose on a roving commission over
the dirty sheet of pink paper; while the
orthography and composition would hardly
pass muster as high class editorial produc-
tions. However, the head of the firm in
question was deceived, and handed over to
the coolie the "2 Ladies and a gentleman
silk umbrella," although we may observe
we have never, to the best of our know-
ledge, ever seen or spoken to Mrs. Rose,
or had any business transactions with the
establishment over which she presides, so
that the mode of address used in the forged
order from an entire stranger ought to
have excited suspicion.

Nothing more is heard of the matter
until the following day, when the same
coolie favours Mrs. Rose's establishment
with another visit, and hands that lady the
following despatch:—

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1882.
Dear Mrs. Rose:—I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., and in reply
to inform you that the umbrella and boots have been
sent on approval, and will be returned at your earliest
convenience.

And two more "umbrellas and a pair of
ladies boots size 6," are accordingly handed
over on the strength of this palpable
swindle. We are, of course, unable to
understand how any person in business in
this Colony could be so egregiously duped
by such transparent forgeries as the two
notes quoted above, the more especially as
attempts of a similar character are known
to have been made within the past week
or two, on other shopkeepers in Hong-
kong, Messrs. FORKNER & Co. of d'Aguilar
Street, and Mr. C. L. THURVING, of the
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, having both re-
ceived orders in the same handwriting,
purporting to be signed by well-known
residents, but in these instances suspicions
were aroused, and the attempts to obtain
boots from the last named, and groceries
from Messrs. FORKNER & Co. did not
succeed. As we have placed the affair in
the hands of the police, we shall doubtless
shortly hear something more about this
enterprising forger; and in the meantime
storekeepers would do well to be on their
guard.

REFERRING to the forthcoming meeting of
the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, the *Mercury* says:—
"As the entries are very large and there seems
every prospect of large fields, we would like to
see as much pains taken as possible to bring fit
ponies to face the starter on the 4th March.
What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, so
pray good cross country sports bring out your
entire and let all see their 'fancy' for the sat-
urday events. Of course the greatest interest is
centred in the big steeplechase (viz.—for Paper
hunting winners). Dec said is the best on his
public performances. Casso-Could wonderfully
well against Dec said when they last met. On
this occasion the weights will be level, and the
race between these two must be a good one.
Gem, with the Venetian Jock up, will fear nothing,
but the general opinion is in favour of Dec said.
Spalpen's entry for the two mile race is rather to
be deprecated, as the event is not an open one
now. Nothing is going on in the way of training
race ponies. There are, in fact, hardly any here
to train; the few that there are probably in phys-
ical being taken up. Mr. Fungus has bought a
mob of 20 griffins, some of which were poked
this morning; Mr. Ring has a pair of dun griffins,
other owners have little to complain of. The dealers
are waiting for the racing men to return from
Hongkong before offering their mobs. Some of
the ponies entered in Saturday's steeplechase
were being exercised. We hear that an ancient
jock has been retained for these events by Mr.
Monster. Mr. Tell, on Gem, followed by his Chi-
nese teacher (we think) on Ecclair, with Mollen-
dorff's grammar, was studying on the course and
falling over unpronounceable words, perhaps even
quicker and heavier than he will over the ditches
and fences.

THE Shanghai *Courier* learns that the Govern-
ment at Peking have despatched to Nanking two
special Commissioners of high rank—one named
Lin shu, a member of the Imperial Clan Court;
and the other named See Yuen shun, a president
of one of the Boards—with full authority to in-
vestigate the Maw-er-shan case, and if necessary,
to reopen it. These Commissioners will arrive
at the ancient capital in a day or two, and great
preparations are being made for their reception.

THE Chinese Warlike Preparations, like every-
thing else in China, were postponed till after
China New Year. We think it is quite on the
cards that the difficulty with Japan will be
brought to a point when the Chinese consider
themselves ready. A certain Chinese statesman,
celebrated for his bellicose opinions, is generally
believed to be anxious to try the Chinese "pre-
tence hand on China's somewhat overheating neigh-
bourhood, and say what China can do.—*Shang-
hai Mercury*.

A GOOD-NATURED friend in the office of the North
China *Daily News* has taken the trouble to send
us, under cover, postage paid, an extract from that
high-class, refined, and enlightened journal, the
Japan *Gazette*, which pitches into the *Telegraph*
in right royal, if somewhat vulgar style. We
have neither time or inclination to devote special
paragraphs for the purpose of defending our
policy from the coarse attacks of such publications
as the Yokohama newspaper named above.
Abuse is preferable to praise from critics of the
class associated with the Japan *Gazette*.

A TELEGRAM from the Hague, to a London con-
temporary on 26th January, states that the First
Chamber had that day adopted the Budget of the
Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In the course of
the sitting Baron Golstein, the Minister for the
Colonies, repeated the statement made by him
on a previous occasion, that he had confidence
in the verbal and written declarations of the
English Government, who had assured the Cab-
inet that the charter granted to the North Borneo
Company did not confer the rights of sovereignty
upon England. In reply to a proposition of M.
Borcius that a special delimitation of the frontiers
of Borneo should be made, Baron Golstein said
that the boundaries of the Dutch territory in
Borneo were well known to England, and were
clearly defined. The Second Chamber would on
the following day continue the discussion of the
Treaty of Commerce with France, for which the
Government has demanded urgency, on the
ground that the decision arrived at in Belgium
in regard to the French Treaty with that country
will be known before then.

THE adjourned inquiry into the circumstances
connected with the death of William Lapsley, a
sugar boiler in the employment of the China
Sugar Refining Company, whose dead body was
found underneath the wharf opposite ship-street,
in Wanchai, on the 21st ultimo, was resumed this
afternoon before the coroner, Mr. H. E. Wode-
house and a jury. The deceased, it will be
remembered, was last seen leaving the Hongkong
Hotel in a jinricksha shortly after 12 o'clock on
the night of the 20th ultimo, when he wished
Inspector Grey "Good night," and said he was
going straight home, or words to that effect,
appearing at the time to be quite sober and in
excellent spirits, and nothing more was heard of
him until his dead body was found in the arch of
the wharf in Wanchai, where it had evidently been
left by the receding tide. There having been no
evidence forthcoming at the inquiry on the 28th
ultimo, beyond some crude theories, as to how
the deceased got into the water, and the police
having stated that they had failed to discover the
jinricksha coolie who took Lapsley from the
Hotel, the Coroner, not satisfied with the meagre
information laid before him, adjourned the inquiry
for a week in order that further efforts might be
made to find the jinricksha coolie, and so throw
some light on what appears to be a rather mysteri-
ous occurrence. Upon the inquiry being re-
sumed this afternoon, Inspector Corcoran said
that both the Registrar-General and himself had
made every endeavour to find the jinricksha coolie
who took the deceased from the Hongkong Hotel,
but without effect. Notices in Chinese were also
posted up in the places most frequented by jin-
ricksha coolies, but nothing further could be as-
certained. The jury returned a verdict of "Found
dead."

A LETTER appears in this morning's *Daily Press*,
in which a correspondent signing himself
"American" makes a statement which we say is
simply a glaring untruth. The writer takes
exception to the terms in which the morning
paper commented on the attempt upon Her
Majesty's life, when stating its belief that the
would-be assassin had been demoralised, pos-
sibly, by reading the accounts given by the
American Press "with disgusting minuteness,"
and further the writer states that
"these reports have been substantially repro-
duced by the newspapers in Hongkong." In the
first place, if "American" thinks he is the only
person in the Colony who reads *The Times*, he
makes a great mistake, and as a matter of fact
not one-tenth in quantity has been produced
in that journal relative to the Guiteau trial
of what has appeared in more than half-a-
dozen American papers which could be named.
In receiving newspapers from every part of the
civilized globe, during the progress of this trial
we have remarked that less of the subject has
been reproduced in the Hongkong papers than
in those of any other place. Much to the credit
of the *Daily Press*, that journal has scarcely
given anything of the Guiteau trial—certainly
none of the "disgusting minuteness"—while we
have steadily refrained from touching the subject
in any shape from the very commencement.
How "American" could make such a statement
is scarcely consistent with his recommendation
to the morning paper "Know thyself." We are
entirely of the opinion that the Guiteau trial is a
disgrace to the American Bench, and that the
ravings of the miserable wretch interested in the
result are not worth publication. Those who
think otherwise are welcome to the opinion.

WE learn upon enquiry at the Civil Hospital to-
day that the steward of the American ship *Blue
Jacket*, who received a bullet wound in the fore-
head from a revolver fired at him by a seaman
of the ship in the "Land we live in" tavern, on
Sunday evening, is progressing favourably, and
will probably be in a fit condition to be discharged
by Friday next.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor,
on receiving the news of the attempt made on
Her Majesty's life, took steps to make himself
acquainted with the views of the community on
the matter, and immediately wired to the sec-
retary of State the feeling of indignation which the
intelligence of the attempt had created in every
section of society in the Colony, with sincere con-
gratulations on Her Majesty's fortunate escape.

In December last a registered letter containing
three £10 notes, addressed to a soldier in the
garrison, was delivered to and signed for by
another soldier bearing a somewhat similar name,
the contents being appropriated to his own use.
On discovery of the fact, which has only recently
come to light, the man was arrested, and will, we
believe, be either tried by court-martial or handed
over to the Civil power to be proceeded against
by the Post office authorities. It appears he
signed the Post office receipt in his own name,
thereby saving himself from a charge of forgery,
the discrepancy between the two names on the
receipt being overlooked by the Post office au-
thorities, who, we should imagine, will, under the
circumstances, make good the money to the man
for whom it was intended.

WHAT might have been a very serious accident
happened in the Harbour yesterday afternoon.
It appears that shortly after five o'clock, a young
gentleman well known in the Colony was taking
exercise in a sculling boat, and when between
the *Mauret* and the French corvette *Champlain*,
he "caught a crab," which caused the skiff to
capsize, the sculler of course being thrown into
the water. A number of the French sailors wit-
nessed the accident, and two boats were actually
manned and in the water at the time; but no at-
tempt was made to pick up the sculler, who, for-
tunately, is a very fair swimmer, and so managed
to keep himself afloat for about a quarter of an
hour, when he was eventually rescued by a pass-
ing sampan. We hardly know how to charac-
terise the inhumanity of the French sailors,
such conduct is so foreign to the French character
that, on a less authority than that of the gen-
tleman who met with the accident, we would not
have credited the particulars related above.

AMONGST several other of our contemporaries in
the East, we have to thank the *Huigo News* for
a complimentary notice of the new form in which
this journal is now issued. The Kobe paper of
the 8th ultimo says:—"As regards appearance
the *Hongkong Telegraph* is, if the youngest,
decidedly one of the best, if not the best, news-
paper published in the Far East. An enlarged
sheet and the glories of new type are unequivocal
signs of either prosperity or confidence, so there
seems every reason to believe the proprietor
satisfied with the result of his essay in journalism.
By-the-by, we notice that the *Telegraph* was in
something approaching a scrape in connection
with an article commenting on the verdict in the
action against John Pitman, Esquire, upon his
unpaid cheque for \$10,000. The Judges of the
Hongkong Court invited the proprietor of the
Telegraph to give them an explanation. This
he accordingly did, and the matter dropped, much
we sincerely believe, to the satisfaction of all
parties principally concerned—including even
their Lordships."

In the *Japan Daily Mail* we find the following:
—The *Mainichi* mentions that of late the Peking
Government makes considerable purchases of
arms in Japan, and that several officials on board
the Chinese man-of-war *Yu Yun*, at Yokohama
are now buying in Tokio such weapons as have
been disposed of by the War Department to
native merchants.—On the same subject the *Ja-
pan Gazette* remarks:—"There is a funny report
current, which we recommend to the war cor-
respondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, to the effect
that some of the officers of the Chinese man-of-
war *Yu Yun* have been despatched to Tokio
and are there busily engaged in the purchase of
a large quantity of arms condemned and sold
by the war department to native marine store
dealers. Chinese preparations for war are on an
imposing scale according to the news from China;
and this purchase of damaged arms seems to
confirm the reports which reach us in intensified
form by every successive mail. The *Japan
Herald* translates the *Mainichi* as saying:—
Japanese swords are being exported to China,
and the officers of the Chinese man-of-war, now
here, are purchasing large quantities."

WE have received a letter from a gentleman in
the Colony, a well known sportsman, on the sub-
ject of our remarks the other day with reference
to the "short-nose" decision in the Keechong
Cup. Our correspondent cordially endorses the
correctness of our views expressed in the para-
graph referred to, but suggests that the remark
of the judge that Driving Cloud won by "a short
nose" was not his official decision, but merely a
private expression of opinion as to the closeness
of the finish. This would be a very sensible ob-
servation if it were supported by actual facts. There
were well understood reasons why we of all others
should scrupulously avoid the slightest particle of
"fault-finding in commenting on what was merely an
irregularity, and as a matter of fact had the sub-
ject not been made the theme of general com-
ment we should not have made it a point for
special reference. However, our correspondent,
whom we cordially thank for his letter, is in error
regarding the official decision. We personally
heard the judge instruct the clerk to enter his
official judgment "won by a short nose," and we
afterwards heard one of the stewards order "short
head" to be substituted, with the observation
that there was no such thing in racing as "a
short nose." The official record will substantiate
our statements.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the
week ending 5th March.—European, 282; Chi-
nese, 3,340; total 3,622.

WE observe from the *Mercury* that the eldest
son of H. E. the Viceroy of Pechihli arrived in
Shanghai on the 1st inst.

A COOLIE was brought to the Government Civil
Hospital this morning suffering from a badly
fractured ankle, the result of a fall in the Aber-
deen Dock.

THE Italian Opera Company will give their first
performance on Saturday next, when Verdi's
famous "Il Trovatore" will be produced. Full
particulars will be announced to-morrow.

ABOUT four o'clock on Sunday evening a little girl,
four years of age, daughter of the Provost-sergeant
of the Buffs, fell from the verandah in rear of
the Provost Prison on to the stone steps below, a
distance of some 12 or 14 feet. The child was
picked up insensible, and continued so for twelve
hours, but is now going on well. The poor child's
left shoulder was severely bruised by the fall.

A RUMOUR has reached us that the publication
may be expected shortly of an important work
by Carlyle, hitherto quite unknown, describing a
tour in Ireland in 1849. Among the most valu-
able additions to the Advocates' Library at Edin-
burgh during the past year is the collection
known as "The Riddell Papers," bequeathed by
the late Earl of Crawford. This consists of 129
volumes of historical and genealogical documents
and annotated books.—*Academy*.

WE hear, says the *Shanghai Courier* of the 27th
ultimo, that one of the crew of the *Sheldrake*, a
stoker, was drowned last evening. From the
information obtained we find that the man in
question arrived alongside the ship, and through
some mishap he fell overboard, and although
great exertions were made to rescue the drowning
man their efforts were without avail. It appears
that the rescuing party actually got hold of the
man, but he was so exhausted that, being taken
hold of, he simply supplicated his brothers to let
him go. The poor fellow was drowned, and no
trace of his body has yet been found.

THE telegram of the 3rd inst. announcing an
attempt to assassinate Her Majesty the Queen is
hardly so clear in its details as might be desired.
The reference to the would-be assassin, who is
described as "a Londoner clerk" is far from
satisfactory. One would naturally infer from the
published text of the message that the dastardly
attempt had been made by a London clerk; but
on the other hand it might mean that the person
was a Londoner, named Clark. Surely in
telegraphing an event of such great interest to the
world at large, a little care might have been
exercised to prevent confusion, and a few more
important particulars furnished.

A PIPE, which but for its prompt extinguishment
by the inmates, who had fortunately a hydrant
close at hand to draw upon, might have been
attended with very serious consequences, there
being a considerable quantity of woodwork in
the interior of the house and of those adjoining,
occurred about eleven o'clock this forenoon in
the upper floor of No. 13 d'Aguilar-street, occu-
pied by Chinese. As it was, however, the damage
done was confined to the burning of a mosquito
curtain and some bedding, the wood of the com-
partment having also caught in several places.
The inmates were unable to say how the fire
originated, but it is supposed that some of the
children were playing with matches, and set fire
to the mosquito curtain.

A CHINESE Police Constable was this morning
committed for trial to the supreme Court by Mr.
H. E. Wodehouse, on the charge of attempting to
extort 200 cash, under color of his office, from a
Chinese carpenter at Causeway Bay. The com-
plainant's evidence was to the effect that he and
three others were playing dominoes in a match-
ed at Causeway Bay, when the defendant came in
in plain clothes and picked up three dice and
some cash that were lying on the hatch cover
upon which they were playing, saying, "You
must give me 200 cash, because you are
gambling," and upon the complainant replying
that he had no cash to give him, the defendant
said "Then I shall arrest you," thereupon seizing
complainant by the queue and taking him to the
Police station, where he charged him with
gambling.

HIS Excellency the Governor took his departure
for England this afternoon. A very large num-
ber of residents had assembled at Murray Wharf
to see him embark, including H. E. General
Donovan, who was attended by Major Hamilton,
Military Secretary; Colonel Geddes, Major Mur-
ray, the whole of the Consular body, a fair num-
ber of the leading merchants and business men,
the majority of the Government officers and civil
servants, and a vast multitude of European and
Chinese of all classes. A detachment of the Royal
Inniskilling Fusiliers was drawn up in line on
the Cricket Ground to receive His Excellency,
the Band of the regiment being also in attend-
ance. The road was thickly lined on both sides
from the Queen's Road to the Pier. At 4.30 pre-
cisely, His Excellency arrived, attended by the
Hon. Mr. S. Tonnochy, and escorted by mounted
sikh policemen. On alighting from his chair
the soldiers presented arms, the band at the
same moment striking up "The Minstrel Boy"
and the R. A. battery saluting. The Governor,
after graciously acknowledging the salutes, all
present, immediately embarked on the Govern-
ment steam launch, where he held a short recep-
tion, receiving the adieux of his personal acquaint-
ances. The launch then proceeded to the P. &
O.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Cathay*, escorted by several
steam launches laden with Chinese, amidst a
perfect hurricane of crackers, which was continued
until the steamer left her moorings.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SHANGHAI.

March 2nd.

Mlle. Dubois, the celebrated Russian Pianiste who has recently arrived in Shanghai, will give her first concert in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening next. She will be assisted on the occasion by Mr. Hing and several amateurs.

It is not generally known that the *Disopyrus kiki*, or date plum, of China and Japan, otherwise known as the persimmon, is extensively employed in both these countries for the production of an alcoholic beverage. This fruit has been recently introduced into Australia, where some trees, experimentally carried there, are already bearing fruit, and everything in connection with the same points to general success.

Mr. Liao Suin, the Chinese Consul in Kobe, a Japan paper says, will shortly return to Shanghai.

A Japanese paper states that "the War Department will shortly send eight military students to China." What are they to do there? Do they come as spies? We should think they won't see much to study, but they may have some difficulty in finding out whether the Chinese soldiers are coolies, or the coolies soldiers.

At the recent annual meeting of ratepayers, one of the speakers said the number of carriages loaded with Chinese passengers had greatly increased, but the Chairman of the Council said the number of licenses had not increased; whereupon the former speaker replied that he did not know whether they all paid license fee or not, but certainly there was an increase. A case has just occurred which throws some light on the subject, as it proves that the license fees are very fond of turning a dishonest penny if they can, by using their employees' carriages as ordinary native passenger vehicles; and yet some people have so great faith in the guileless nature that they refuse to believe their fees could be paid of such a thing. The other night a gentleman saw a pony and phaeton rattling over the rough causeway of the upper section of the Peking Road, and he identified the pony and trap as belonging to a friend, who is an official in one of our Consulates for the protection of natives; but it seemed strange how this pony should be out late at night and dragging a carriage full of celestial—two on the box, three on the front seat and three on the back seat, and one behind. However, being convinced that something was wrong, he turned back, and met the trap coming down the road again; and when he stopped it, the whole batch of natives came helter-skelter out of the carriage, and some of them took refuge in adjacent Chinese houses. The one who was driving was asked where he got hold of Mr. So-and-So's pony and carriage, and of course he denied that they belonged to a foreigner, declaring that he had a license; but in a few minutes, one of those whose first impulse was to conceal himself in a shop, now thought he had better see after the trap, and when he came out he was identified by the owner of the carriage as the driver of the trap. He had been taking a dishonest passenger, or perhaps rather as conducted—collecting the fares; and giving his friends turn about at the pleasure of driving. The carriage and pony were taken home, and the owner informed of what had happened; he then had his eyes opened a little on the mystery of how this pony was never in very good condition, although he had spent any amount on medicines and pads and bandages, and nursed it as well as any one could. The owner of the carriage had not much faith in the guileless natives, and he handed him over to the tender mercies of the Magistrate at the Mixed Court, who sentenced the man to three months' imprisonment. But a certain higher official of the same institution for protection of the natives positively refused to believe that a native in his employ could be so wicked as to go hand in hand with the other wicked native—even although he was identified as the very one who was driving when the carriage was stopped, and who declared that he had a license.—*Mercury.*

NAGASAKI.

February 23th.

A certain foreigner at Kobe has ordered Kiyomasa Kobuchi, a celebrated manufacturer of porcelain, to make a vase decorated with the portraits of the late King [Prince Consort] and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. This vase will be of the most magnificent design and surpassing beauty. It is estimated to cost over 2,000 yen.—*Osaka Shinpo.*

The Nagasaki-Shanghai cable is at present interrupted. The staff on board the Company's steamer *Stora Nordiska* are at work remedying the defect, and it is expected that communication will shortly be restored.

We notice the arrival of Dr. C. Fock per *Roshima Maru* yesterday. He comes to resume charge of the local Government Hospital, and his return to Nagasaki will be generally welcomed, as during a somewhat protracted absence the Hospital has been without the services of an European Superintendent.

The *Nippon Rikken Seito Shinbun* states that Mr. Iwasaki, formerly Post Office clerk at Nagasaki, who absconded after robbing the establishment in October last, was employed of some 300 yen was arrested on October 7th inst. It will be remembered that the robbery with which Mr. Iwasaki is charged occurred on the night of Wednesday, the 7th December last, when the Post Office building was broken into by some one apparently well acquainted with the premises and the habits of the Post-master, as the keys of the safe were discovered in the place where they were usually secreted, and the contents of the safe abstracted, consisting of between 300 and 400 yen.

On Saturday evening last, the 16th inst., the local Consular Corps, consisting of Mr. Iwasaki, in compliance to their esteemed colleague, James Troup, Esq., H.M.I.'s Consul who goes home by the next P. & O. steamer on leave of absence. The whole of the arrangements were most satisfactorily carried out in Sei-yo-tei's best style, and the excellence of the viands reflected no small amount of credit upon the energetic caterer. The toasts and speeches, we learn, were appropriate and happy, whilst everything combined to make the occasion one to be pleasantly remembered by all present. To-night Mr. Troup and the Consular Corps, together with their ladies, are to be entertained at dinner, at the same place, by His Excellency Governor Utsomi.

The two old bronze pillars at the foot of the Osawa Temple have recently been taken down and removed to the Imperial Engine Works at Akunoura for the purpose of being re-cast. To defray the expenses in connection with the work, contributions from the various *cho* are being sent to the temple, towards which two of the districts have already forwarded 200 and 100 respectively. It is estimated that it will cost about 1,000 yen. Previous to the typhoon of '74, it was the general impression that these sacred monuments were solid, and consequently of invaluable intrinsic value; when, during the height of the terrific gale, on that memorable occasion, the head cross-piece blew down, damaging the pillars and dissolving the delusion so long entertained by disbelievers the fact that they were but thin shells filled up with earth.—*Rising Sun.*

Italy and Denmark have just ordered some more revolving cannon from Mrs. Hotchkiss, the American armorer in Paris.

KOBE.

February, 20th.

H.L.G.M.'s corvette *Hertha* arrived yesterday morning from Kagoshima, where she has been surveying. We understand she will remain here about one month.

A very amusing incident came to our knowledge a few days ago. Two Koreans are staying at a Japanese hotel in Tokyo, and one of them, who speaks Japanese fluently, intending to learn English, told his companion of it, and said he wished to learn the real value of Western civilization through the reading of English books. His companion said that although he was allowed to learn Japanese, as the Japanese were less barbarous than Western nations, yet he must not learn a Western language, as it would make him a barbarian too. This enlightened friend, however, insisted upon learning English, till the other threatened to kill himself if he did not stop, and said that as Korea was a divine country, he could not think of his friend becoming a barbarian.—*Asahi Shinbun.*

Our correspondent in Korea writes under the 20th December last that the conspirators who planned an attempt to murder the King and some distinguished members of the Government were sentenced to death. On the day of execution, he says, we went down to see in what manner the criminals would be killed. On arriving on the spot we found them all placed on a table like logs of wood, their hands and feet being nailed on the table. One man brand a heavy sword, and chopped off their heads first and then their feet afterwards. The bodies were left on the table, and the heads exposed on the highway. Close by a wooden post with a board bearing the inscription that these men were executed for high treason, and their remains exposed as a warning to others. Our presence there caused great excitement among the Koreans; they said if the Japanese were killed, like these conspirators the country would have enjoyed peace, and called us bad names, but when we approached them they all went away. It is anticipated among Japanese residents that great disturbances will take place in Korea at no remote period.—*Asahi Shinbun.*

Thieves have frequently plundered the public office in Osaka, but generally any affair of the kind is kept so secret that the newspaper reporters remain in ignorance. We heard recently that the sentries on duty at the Mint and Arsenal have been doubled during the night, and precautions taken against burglars at the Kotabashi and Shanshahshi telegraph stations by putting extra fastenings on the windows, doors, &c. On the night of the 17th instant three robbers armed with naked swords entered the Normal school of the Education Department, situated at Bamba. They went up to a room containing valuable scientific apparatus, and gathered together the instruments which cost more than 10,000 yen. As they were getting ready to depart with this plunder, they came across some wine. They drank it off, and then fell asleep, intoxicated. A watchman found them in this helpless condition, and the apparatus was handed over to the police. Immense quantities of *tsunshi* (sardines) have been captured from September of last year until the present time on the coast of Osaka Bay. Fishermen in the districts of Otori, Idsumi, and Minami-Idsumi in the province of Idsumi caught these fish to the value of 194,400 yen, but off Kishida, owing to the sea being more boisterous, the aggregate takings of the local fishermen only amounted to 77,450 yen. In the neighbourhood of Obi, Hingua, a dreadful fever is carrying off a great number of the inhabitants. The patients die, we are told, in five or six hours after the sickness first declares itself, and the bodies present all the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. The authorities are straining all their resources to prevent the malady from spreading.—*Kobe Shinpo.*

Yesterday afternoon (19th ultimo) the U.S.S. *Swatara* left for Yokohama, where she will, we understand, be stationed for some time, notwithstanding the reports current here that the vessel was ordered off to Valparaiso. This winter the port has been extremely fortunate in the crews of the men-of-war in harbour. Not one single complaint, we are assured on unquestionable authority, has been filed against any man belonging to either H.M.S. *Flying Fish* or the *Swatara*, and such an exceptional circumstance says volumes, not only for the men, but for the discipline maintained by the officers.—*Hingua News.*

YOKOHAMA.

February 12th.

It is expected that as many as twelve thousand troops will be present at the manoeuvres to be held in the province of Shimosa early next March.

According to the *Matuichi*, the Chinese Consul at Yokohama has decided to translate and send to China anything written in the Japanese papers with regard to his own Empire.

The man-of-war *Tsubaba*, having completed repairs at Yokosuka, went to Shinagawa on the 14th ultimo. She was to sail for New Zealand on or about the 28th ultimo.

It is mentioned that in the night of the 4th instant thieves succeeded in stealing a gold statue, weight about sixty catties, from the Shozen temple in Koga village, Fukuoka Ken; and that the valuable idol was which Shigenori (son of Kiyomori, the head of the Taira family) purchased at a price of many thousands of gold ryo, from the Sung dynasty in China, about seven hundred years ago.

According to a return compiled by the Tokio Fuchio, fires in the Capital during last year numbered 467, including 305 which were got under before any serious damage was effected. The houses entirely burned down were 20,161; partly damaged 1,774, the acreage covered by both being 217,232.87 tsubo altogether. Thirteen persons were burned to death, including one fireman; wounded, seventy-three firemen and two officers of the fire brigades. Cases of incendiarism where the flames were arrested before damage was done were 203.—*Yokohama Daily Mail.*

On Saturday night a terrible tragedy took place in Kanagawa. It appears that the son of a widow living there was a very bad character, so that she could not keep him any longer in the house, and procured a place for him in the office of a wholesale merchant at Kanagawa, who took lodgings for him in a neighbouring house, tenanted by an old couple. This merchant had a daughter, whom he had previously lodged in the same house. On the night in question, the young man went up to the young girl's room, and attempted to assault her. The scuffle attracted the attention of the old woman downstairs, and she went up to see what was the matter. As soon as she had got to the top of the stairs the young man drew a heavy knife, and gave her a terrible gash in the shoulder. She fell down and called out murder. Her husband then went up for her assistance, and received a fearful cut on the head, fell down dead after a few steps. The unhappy girl had, meanwhile, retired into a corner screaming for help, but the murderer attacked her and cut her throat so badly, that she died immediately. A servant girl, who had attempted to defend her, was also dangerously wounded. After this carnage the assailant committed *harakiri*. Doctors were at once summoned to attend to the murderer and his victims. His wounds were sewed up, but he, however, died yesterday. The old woman and the servant are both in a precarious condition.—*Yokohama Herald.*

A TRIP TO SHAO-HING.

From Ningpo to Shao-hing, one hundred miles west, is an interesting journey, in fine weather. The western branch of the Ningpo river is a fickle stream, flowing anon to every point of the compass and hiding among the hills in most bewildering and charming manner. But some how it bore us westward forty miles to the *Zhen* city of Yu-yow. There are really two walled cities, the old and the new, one on each side of the river. Here there is a flourishing native church planted by the American Presbyterian Mission. The church numbers more than one hundred members. For some time they have wholly supported their pastor, paid all other expenses, and cared for their own poor. Several miles beyond Yu-yow we regretfully change from the river to the prosy canal. Our great boat is slowly drawn up over the mud-slide, the creaking wheels turning so much noise as the coolies hawling for more cash. During the night two more of these slides are crossed. At one of them our boatman claims the right to cross first as they have foreigners aboard. The men of another boat are incredulous, and a fight ensues in which there is more wind than muscle expended. On reaching the Dzaung river the boat is drawn by ten buffaloes up a gradual incline of sixty feet, balances an instant on the top, and slides down into the river with a splash, "eating water," as the Chinese say, at a great rate. The Dzaung river flows northward to Hangchow bay. It is nearly a quarter of a mile wide, but at low tide only a few feet deep in the middle of the stream. At certain seasons the bore comes in grandly. Three miles down stream we come to the village, Tsiang-pu. The boat draws up alongside a score of others, each waiting its turn to pass over into the canal. Passengers who wish to land are taken ashore in a novel manner. The water is so shallow that boats must stop thirty or forty feet from the shore. Rude four-wheeled carts swart around the boat like sampans along a steamer. These are the first wheeled vehicles I have seen in this province. The cart is drawn by a buffalo he stridden by a ragged laborer, who scolds at the beast or at any economical passenger who has not paid his four cash fare in good coin. Our cart had a dozen passengers aboard with one more astride the buffalo, behind the driver. After several hours it comes our turn to cross. Ropes are passed under the stern of the boat. At each end of the rope is hitched a lazy buffalo, with a lazier boy on his back—eight or ten oxen in all, and we are slowly drawn up the long track. In the country near Shao-hing there are indications of more thrift than in Ningpo plain. Many of the houses are well built and neatly whitewashed. Temples are in better repair. Coffins are enclosed in stone, and closely cemented. The people appear much the same as in Ningpo, men pounding rice and in many instances paddling boats; and instead of "red-haired men" the small boys sing out "foreign devils." The most noticeable feature of this region is the fine water supply, canals more numerous than in the Ningpo plain, cleaner and wider, at times broadening out into lakes. From the hills in Shao-hing one has a magnificent view of the great plain, fertile and well-watered as the Garden of Eden, dotted with hundreds of towns and villages, and gay with noble hills.

Shao-hing is a city of half a million people or more. Passing through its idyllic scenery, what most strikes a stranger is the incessant clang, clang, on all sides, of busy hammers beating out the tin-foil for the imitation dollars, and ingots that are meant for departed spirits. The extent of this business is surprising. It employs seventy thousand workmen, some of whom hammer away till well-nigh midnight. It would seem at first thought a hopeless task for a few missionaries to array themselves against the superstition by which so many thousands at their rice. But those who know the past triumphs of Christianity and who believe the promises of God, will not be discouraged. The only foreigners in Shao-hing are three missionary families of the Church of England, American Baptist, and China inland missions respectively. I may not now trespass on the reader's patience by speaking of other objects of interest in and around Shao-hing, of which there are many—e.g., the cave temple, the incense-pot mountain, the memorial temple and tomb of the Great Yung, one of the earliest Emperors of China, and the temple of more than "five hundred gods," adjoining the Baptist chapel.—*M., in Shanghai Mercury.*

GENERAL GRANT AND THE LOO-CHOO DIFFICULTY.
The *New York Herald* says:—It now appears that the part taken by General Grant in the attempt to settle certain differences, which had arisen between China and Japan was well understood here long before Minister Angel called the attention of the State Department to the matter. It was made known by General Grant himself a long letter to President Garfield, setting forth the results of his observations upon the condition of affairs in the East, the relations of these countries to each other, and the commercial relations of each to the United States. It appears that when General Grant was requested to use his recognised influence between China and Japan in an attempt to settle long-standing difficulties in regard to a question of jurisdiction over an island, he fully explained to the authorities of both nations that he was travelling solely as a private citizen; that he had no official position and no authority above that of any other citizen of the United States. In reply the representatives of both Governments made known to him that they were fully aware that his official duties were entirely at an end, but that each also fully appreciated the character of the influence which he possessed, both abroad and at home, and on this account he was urged to use his influence to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the question at issue. It is known that General Grant's letter in reference to the condition of our diplomatic and consular service in China, and particularly that part of it which relates to Consul General Seward, was regarded as exceedingly valuable by the President and at the State Department. That portion which related to the commercial relations of the East to the commerce of the United States was treated of at length in a letter to President Garfield, the contents of which were also fully known at the State Department. In fact it is understood that all of these letters are on a file at the department as part of its record, and in case these, with the letters of Secretary Blaine to Minister Angel, do not appear in the forthcoming volume of diplomatic correspondence, it is said they will be promptly called for by the Senate.

The city of Bordeaux has just inherited five millions of francs by the will of one of its prominent citizens recently deceased.

We note with regard to the case of Barrow v. Smith, better known as the Bend Or libel case, that the sum of 1,500l. damages has been paid by the defendant. It will be remembered that the plaintiff did not press for the full amount of the damages, 1,750l., and the matter was eventually left to the Hon. Mr. Wilton V. Field, the judge who tried the action, and on his certificate that the sum of 1,500l. ought properly to be paid to the plaintiff, the defendant handed over that sum in settlement of the action. It is stated that the Duke of Westminster has forwarded 500l. to the proprietors of the *Morning Post* in part payment of the expenses they have incurred.

LAUNCH OF A CHINA STEAM CLIPPER.

The screw steamer *Stirling Castle*, for Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co.'s London and China Line, has been successfully launched by her builders, Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Fairfield, Govan, the ceremony of naming the vessel having been gracefully performed by Miss Reed, of Onslow-gardens, south Kensington. This fine steamer is 436 feet in length, 50 feet beam, 33 feet in depth, and registers about 4,500 tons gross, and will be fitted by her builders with a set of engines of their well known three cylinder type to indicate 7,000-horse power. The engines are constructed to propel the vessel at the rate of eighteen knots, so that she is expected to carry the first teas from China to London in the unprecedentedly short period of four weeks. Her passenger accommodation is well ventilated, and will be fitted up with every regard to health and comfort, while her appliances for rapid loading and discharging cargo are stated to be unsurpassed. She is to leave the Clyde to load at London for China the last week of February. Among those who witnessed the launch were Messrs. Dunn and Logan, of the Admiralty, who expressed themselves much pleased with the vessel's adaptability, in case of need, for war or transport purposes, she having been constructed to carry two powerful guns fore and aft, and having a height of 9 feet in the tween-decks, the vessel is particularly well adapted for carrying horses, while the coal bunkers are so placed as to form a protection to the machinery and boilers, and the whole of the watertight bulkheads being placed throughout the ship in conformity with the Admiralty regulations. Immediately after the launch the vessel was towed into the basin at Messrs. John Elder and Co.'s works to receive the boilers and machinery, which are all in readiness at the sheers to go on board.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

Referring to the panic on the Paris Bourse the Paris correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* wires as follows:—Prices on the Bourse fell rapidly this morning, but afterwards partially recovered. Many of the Roman nobles and the Vatican suffer through the fall in Union Generale stock. A considerable sum of "Peter's Pence" is reported to be invested in shares of that bank.

The Lyons branch of the Union Generale Bank is besieged. If the concern can meet its engagements the mischief may be averted; if it has Bourse liabilities beyond its powers, still worse may be expected. The Lyons brokers have stopped payment, and the bankers held a meeting last evening to consider the situation. On the same date the New York *Express* says:—Strange to say Wall-street bankers and brokers are giving very little importance to the Paris crisis. They all admit that the troubles can have no effect on the American stock market; on the contrary, they are of the opinion that by the winding out of wildcat schemes in France, capital will seek its regular channels in England and America. A prominent French banker in conversation concerning Union Generale said:—"The sooner such institutions are wiped out the better. I am only sorry that my country is rushing into such schemes, some of which are absolutely without foundation. It is a mistake to suppose the Pope ever invested in Union Generale, for the papers to state that the Union Generale was created by Papal authority. The only connection it has with religion matters is in the fact that a large portion of the money in it was revenue derived from the sale of the Catholic institutions which were closed by order of the Government. The religious connections of the institution of course had some effect in inducing people to invest, but it is a mistake to suppose the Pope ever invested in it. Let me tell you first it will do American securities much good, and for this reason, the exposure of these thick money-making schemes will create just such more honest capitalizing investments. The trouble with Generale is a death blow to wildcat schemes. In a word, the money will go to English and largely to American securities."

A HAUNTED MAN.

A singular-looking man, who stated that his name was Hans Andersen, recently appeared at the Thames Police-court, for the purpose, as he said, of seeing if the magistrate could find him some work to do. Andersen told an extraordinary story. He stated that he was a Dane, but that he had never visited his country since the year 1848, when he was driven into exile in consequence of his having got mixed up with some secret political society. Since then he had visited nearly every civilized country in the world, and had taken part in various great movements. He knew Kossuth, and had fought under Garibaldi, and had been acquainted with and trusted by their leaders of men. The Emperor Nicholas of Russia knew him and feared him, for just before the commencement of the Crimean war he had been seized whilst passing through his dominions. He was about to be transported to Siberia, when he managed to escape by bribing his guards, and after some extraordinary adventures he managed to get across the frontier, and on board a vessel bound for England. He stayed in this country for a time and then went to America, where he arrived just as the seeds of civil war were ripening. When the strife began he joined the secessionists, under General Beauregard. When the war was over, not caring to stay in the States any longer, he went through Italy, Spain, and Germany, and was initiated and made a member of the brotherhood of several secret societies in each of those countries. The consequence was that he became a marked man, and the Governments of the countries he had named had all conspired to hunt him down. Their emissaries were constantly upon his track trying to seize him, and throw him either into a prison or an asylum. In addition to this he was haunted by his old comrades, who had died long ago, night and day. Some of them were constantly with him whispering in his ears or beckoning to him with their fingers, as if asking him to join them. He had tried all he could to get away from them, but ashore or afloat their white faces were always by his side. There were so many of them lately that no one would engage him. He wanted to get on board ship and pay another visit to China and Australia; but he could not, as the people who were with him prevented him, and he therefore wanted to go down to go down to the shipping office with him and keep them away whilst he signed articles. The poor fellow was informed by one of the officers, as he was told previously by Mr. Saunders, that there was no necessity for anyone to go down with him to the office, as he would not be interfered with if he went straight about his business. Andersen left the building, declaring that he supposed he should have to knock some of their brains out, and then they would leave him alone.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

A decision given the other day by Mr. Russell Robertson, the acting Judge of H.M.'s Court for Japan, will doubtless settle a question upon which, for some inexplicable reason, a difference of opinion has hitherto apparently existed.

The facts of the case are simple. Messrs. Ahrens & Co. were the holders of bills of lading for certain window glass, lamp chimneys, &c., shipped at Antwerp on board the British bark *Santon* in March and April of last year, and to be conveyed to Higo. When the *Santon* arrived in Yokohama, which was in August last, she discharged her entire cargo, the Higo portion being transhipped in part to the *Amie*, and reshipped in part in the *Forward Ho!* This dealing with the goods took place without the consent of Messrs. Ahrens & Co., and an action was brought by them against the Master of the *Santon* for damages sustained "from improper dealing with the plaintiffs' goods by unloading, transhipping, landing and reshipping them."

Several technical questions were raised during the progress of the suit, more especially as to the plaintiffs' right to sue at all under the circumstances, but the principal point to be decided seems to have been the authority of the master to tranship the goods. The judgment of Mr. Robertson is very clear. He said:—"The authorities on the subject of the right of a master to tranship deal principally with those cases where the master is unable by reason of events beyond his control to continue his voyage, and it is in the interest of the freighter that the cargo should be sent on to destination. In the case of *Shipton v. Thornton*, 9 Ad. and El. 314, and cited in *Abbott on the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen* 366, Denman, C. J., in delivering judgment, lays down 'that by the contract, the shipowner and the master, as his agent, is bound to carry the goods to their destination in his own ship if not prevented from doing so by some event which he has not occasioned, and over which he has no control; and further in the course of the same judgment the learned Chief Justice says:—'On the part of the defendant we were pressed with the impolicy of holding out any temptation to the shipowner or master to make unnecessary transhipment of goods, inconvenience of any transhipment whereby the goods themselves run the hazard of damage, and the owner of the goods at all events loses the benefit of a conveyance by that vessel in which he may have supposed to have confidence and for which at all events he has stipulated.' I cannot but conclude, in view of the contract contained in the bills of lading before me, that there was an undertaking by the defendant to carry the plaintiffs' goods to Higo; that there was a stipulation that they should be carried in this particular ship, the *Santon*, to their destination; and that there has been a breach of contract by the defendant in transhipping and reshipping these goods into other vessels without the authorization of the plaintiffs."

A breach of contract having been thus established, the question of the damages resulting from such breach had then to be considered, and apparently involved considerable difficulty, owing to the conflicting nature of the evidence. On this point Mr. Robertson's conclusions are well worthy of special attention, because many persons labour under the delusion that a breach of contract necessarily entails exemplary damages. Mr. Robertson thus expounded the law on the subject:—"The evidence before me goes to show that a considerable portion of the glass and glassware forming the subject matter of the plaintiffs' claim had to be removed from the *Santon's* hold at Yokohama to allow of the discharge of the Yokohama cargo, and that when the filling up of the *Santon's* deck, where the plaintiffs' consignments were at first placed, impeded the further discharge of cargo, these consignments were placed, part in lighters for transhipment to the *Amie*, and part was landed to be reshipped later on in the *Forward Ho!* I am contented on behalf of the defendant (and I have very carefully considered Mr. MacArthur's evidence on this point) that the transhipping and reshipping of the goods entailed, or would be likely to cause, no more damage than would have resulted from the necessary handling of the goods must have undergone had they been reshipped on board the *Santon* for conveyance to Higo. Viewing the conflicting evidence as to the transhipment of glassware affecting contracts to arrive, otherwise than by the actual breakage occasioned, the strong evidence there is before me that had these goods been carried on to Higo in the *Santon* they would have undergone the same amount of handling, as was occasioned by their transhipment in part to the *Amie*, and reshipment in part in the *Forward Ho!* I find it difficult, sitting as a jury, to decide as to what measures or scale of damages to apply in this particular case. On the other hand, it is clear that there has been a breach of contract by the defendant for which nominal damages would not be an adequate compensation. 'Breakage' is one of the exceptions in bills of lading before me; and had the goods been carried on to Higo in the *Santon*, it would have been for the plaintiffs, if they sought to make the defendant liable for the breakage, to prove that there had been negligence on his part in order to exclude him from the benefit of the exception as to breakage in the bills of lading. But although the evidence is very strong that the plaintiffs' consignments were handled here with great care, and that the damage, if any, would have been equally as great had they been reshipped on board of, and conveyed to Higo in the *Santon*, I must hold the defendant liable for damages other than nominal, having regard to the breach of contract on his side in not carrying the plaintiffs' goods to Higo in the *Santon*, as he had contracted to do. The claim for storage charges incurred at Higo I must dismiss, as I do not think plaintiffs were justified in refusing to take delivery of the shipment per *Amie*—for which these particular storage charges were incurred—and the evidence as to the actual damage to the lamp chimneys is not sufficient to justify me in holding defendant liable for the damage alleged to have been sustained under that heading."

Arising out of this case is the very important question of the costs to be allowed the successful litigant. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs for £100, but the amount of costs is still in abeyance, the counsel for the defendant contending that £25 is the utmost the Court can grant. Of course it is not at present allowable to remark upon the justice or injustice of the successful plaintiff in a stoutly contested action, involving numerous technical questions, being limited to the paltry sum of £25 costs, including Court fees, which, as in the case under notice, may absorb the whole amount, but whenever Mr. Robertson's decision is given we will probably devote some attention to the matter.

One good effect at all events will be produced by the result of this action against the Master of the *Santon*—shipowners and their representatives will realize the fact that they cannot deal with goods entrusted to them according to their own sweet will and pleasure.—*Hingua News.*

Mrs. Lucy Hooper, the wide-awake newspaper correspondent and author, recently gave a dinner party in honor of Minister Morton and his wife in Paris, and each *menu* was ornamented with a motto appropriate to the character of the guest before whom it was placed, and taken from an English or French poet or essayist.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Nahai*, with the next French mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m., on the 6th, and may be expected here on or about the 14th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & A. steamer *Gaelic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 18th February, and may be expected here on the 19th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, via Freemantle, W.A., arrived at Surabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th February.

The steamer *Nelson* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 8th instant.

The O. S. Co.'s steamer *Priam* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 8th.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* left Sydney on the 18th February, and is due here on or about the 12th instant.

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